

KANSAS A "WET STATE."

INSTEAD OF ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION IT HAS LOCAL OPTION.

So the New Governor Decides—Harrison says the Leaders Were Loyal—Cleveland at the Reform Club—To-Day's News of Politics.

TOPEKA, Kas., November 14.—L. D. Wellington, third-party Governor-elect, was originally a Democrat before he joined the farmers' movement, and as such has always been opposed to prohibition. He has claimed, and still claims, that prohibition as practiced in Kansas has been a farce, that it has not prohibited, and that the laws for its enforcement have been placed in the hands of the party in power an influence which has been basely utilized against the opposition, and often in the way of discrimination against opposition localities. For this reason the new Governor announces that the enforcement of the law must hereafter be left with the local officers, and that the State will not use the power in its hands to enforce the law in localities. In other words, he says such localities as desire to enforce prohibition can do so under the general law, and that those who do not desire its enforcement will not be made to enforce it by the State. In effect, this means local option, and already the liquor industry throughout the State has taken a boom in it. It is where the law has been rigorously enforced, numerous saloons have commenced business. At Wichita the old "jointers" have been moved from their old haunts, and new saloons to the main streets and down stairs. Saloons have opened in many other towns, and Kansas to-day is practically a wet State again.

That Interview Disclaimed.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—What purported to be an indirect expression of the views of the President upon the management of the campaign and its results, given through an anonymous "friend," appeared in a New York Democratic paper (the Herald) Saturday. It may be said, positively, that this indirect expression was wholly unauthorized, and was filled with errors and inaccuracies. The President has uttered no criticism of Mr. Carter, Mr. McComas, Mr. Manly or General Clarkson. It is emphatically untrue that the President has attributed to the Republican leaders, including Mr. Platt, Mr. Quay and Mr. Cameron, who were opposed to his re-nomination at Minneapolis, a "policy" of "a matter of fact" the President being thoroughly satisfied early in the campaign that all of the Republican leaders, whatever their attitude before the Minnesota convention, may have been, were loyal and sincere in their support of the party and its candidate.

A Great Gathering of Democrats.

New York, November 14.—President-elect Cleveland is to be the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Reform Club at the Madison Square Garden assembly rooms Saturday evening, December 2. Then the club members intend to have a grand jubilee on the triumph achieved on Tuesday last. Though the plans are crude, it seems safe to prophesy that never has a more distinguished body of Democrats gathered in this or any other city than will assemble about the board these weeks hence. Through the speakers have not all been decided upon, it is expected that beside the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect Governor Wm. D. Russell, of Massachusetts; Ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio; Speaker Crisp, of the House of Representatives; Senator John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Senator David B. Hill, Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Governor Hoar, of Iowa, and others will be asked to make addresses.

Holman and the Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Chairman Holman, of the committee on appropriations of the House of Representatives, today issued a call for the committee to meet in Washington, November 23. It is the intention of Chairman Holman to prepare the appropriation bills as fast as possible, with a view to their early consideration by Congress. He has already had the appropriation committee have already collaborated the rough estimates received from the executive departments, so that when the committee assembles work on the appropriation bills can be commenced at once. It is the desire of Chairman Holman to present and pass several of the more important bills before the holiday adjournment in December.

Campbell Will Move to New York.

COLUMBUS, O., November 14.—Ex-Governor James E. Campbell will remove with his family to New York city December 1. The ex-Governor says that the present arrangement is only for six months. He will maintain his citizenship in Ohio and vote in Butler county. For some years past his business arrangements have compelled him to spend a great deal of his time in New York. The enterprise he has now on hand more than ever demands his presence at the metropolis. Parties have the clerk of the ex-Governor's determination.

A Joliffentation Casualty.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., November 14.—Intelligence reached here yesterday afternoon that during the Democratic joliffentation meeting last Saturday night at Bakerville, sixteen miles west of this city, by the bursting of a cannon, a man whose name was not known had one leg torn off, and a hole of the cannon barrel in the hand. The man was looking out of the window, and knocked her head off.

Why He Killed Himself.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., November 14.—Wm. Williams, a Sugartown farmer, had \$800 on Harrison, and of course lost it. He had borrowed the cash, and his inability to pay had preyed upon his mind that he killed himself yesterday. His family found him lying in his room with a bullet hole in his head.

A Populist Organ Suspends.

OMAHA, Neb., November 14.—The Omaha Public, the only daily paper of the Independents in Nebraska, suspended yesterday as a result of the election.

Commissioner Peck's Case Dismissed.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 14.—Judge Clute has dismissed the case against Labor Commissioner Peck and his stenographer.

MR. GOLDBERG'S STORY.

He Says He Was Bound, Gagged and Robbed—It Is Not Believed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 14.—One of the most peculiar robberies that ever took place in the Louisville occurred last night at the wholesale branch office of the whiskey house of E. Hoffheimer, of Chicago. About 9 o'clock A. M. Goldberg, the agent, was found lying on the floor of the warehouse bound and gagged, while near him stood the safe with the doors wide open and the papers from its drawers scattered on the floor and partly consumed by fire. The front door was open and all the money in the safe was gone. The detectives were called but could get no clue to the thieves. Goldberg states that he came to the store about 2 o'clock in the afternoon to work on his books. He locked the front door after him, and opening the safe, took out the books, and laying them on the desk went to work. Suddenly he felt himself seized from behind, and knew nothing more until what

JOHN HOEY ABOUT TO DIE.

A SELF-MADE MAN, WHOSE DOWNFALL WAS VERY SUDDEN.

Various Well-Known Men Dead—Amos Shinkle, the Covington (Ky.) Philanthropist—Judge D. W. Cooley—Captain Dismore—Others.

NEW YORK, November 14.—John Hoey, ex-president of the Adams Express Company, is reported to be sinking rapidly and his death, it is said, is only a question of minutes.

A FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

Five Men Instantly Killed By the Blowing-Up of an Engine.

READING, Pa., November 14.—A frightful boiler explosion occurred on the Reading road, a short distance above Schuylkill Haven, about midnight last night. Five men were killed and several injured. The killed were: Engineer William Coover, Fireman William Moyer, Engineer Harry Allison, Conductor Kendrick. A man whose name has not yet been learned.

SEE MARRIED A NEGRO.

A Cincinnati Girl's Matrimonial Venture, of Which She Does Not Repent.

DENVER, Colo., November 14.—Last January Julia Kriel, the daughter of a well-known Cincinnati citizen, left her home for the ostensible purpose of visiting friends in Washington, D. C., but, however, she came West, and on her arrival in Chicago was met by Howard O. Matthews, a negro, who, some months prior, had been butler at the Kriel household in Cincinnati. The couple immediately proceeded to Denver, where, on the evening of January 20, they were married. Their marriage was kept a profound secret, the pair living in a small house in a quiet portion of the city. During the night of the 20th, however, the fact was disclosed. Matthews, who is employed as porter in the Brown Palace Hotel, told his escapade, and the girl's family was shocked. Matthews wrote her parents that he had married a well-known Washington official. An investigation was made, and the truth was ascertained. About this time Mrs. Matthews wrote her parents that she was made to secure a separation, but the girl is thoroughly infatuated with her dusky lover, and the two refuse to be parted.

"SAMUEL OF POSENER" CASE.

Actor M. B. Curtis on Trial a Second Time For Murdering Officer Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The second trial of Maurice B. Curtis, the actor, better known as "Sam of Posener," for the murder of Police Officer Grant, began early on the morning of September 11, 1891, with Judge Trout presiding. The jury at the first trial stood eleven to one for conviction on the charge of willful murder. At that time, there, as a weak point in the evidence of the prosecution, owing to the fact that none of the witnesses for the State positively swear that it was the actor who fired the fatal shot. During the past month, however, a new witness has been found in the person of one J. W. Cann, a resident of the interior of the State, who testifies that he saw the scuffle between Curtis and the officer, from the opposite side of the street, and that he is positive that Curtis shot the policeman. Curtis, however, has failed to produce himself known at the time by saying that he had purchased a ticket for the next morning's boat, and did not desire to be detained in the city.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

THE GENERAL FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday: For Indiana and Illinois—Fair; slightly cooler Tuesday morning in southern portions; warmer Wednesday morning; northerly winds.

THE LOCAL FORECAST.

For Indianapolis and vicinity—Fair, followed by clearing this afternoon or to-night; much colder Tuesday.

LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

7 a. m. 28°; 2 p. m. 30°.

The Weather in Other Cities.

Observations taken by the United States Weather Bureau, Nov. 14, to-day:

Boston, cloudy, temp. 42°.

New York, fair, temp. 48°.

Washington, cloudy, temp. 38°.

St. Louis, cloudy, temp. 38°.

Cincinnati, cloudy, temp. 38°.

Pittsburgh, cloudy, temp. 38°.

Cleveland, cloudy, temp. 38°.

Louisville, rain, temp. 38°.

St. Paul, cloudy, temp. 38°.

St. Louis, cloudy, temp. 38°.

Omaha, fair, temp. 38°.

St. Paul, cloudy, temp. 38°.

Bismarck, fair, temp. 38°.

Earthquake Shocks in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 14.—Heavy shocks of earthquake were felt here at 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning, and also at numerous points throughout California.

The shocks were very distinct, and for a while the community was terror-stricken. The jar was felt in every house in the city, and a number of persons were thrown out of bed. In parts of the city men and women ran out in the streets with nothing but their night-gowns on, and it was with difficulty they could be persuaded to return to their homes.

Miss Ferrer Wants \$50,000.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Miss Eugenie M. Ferrer, of this city, has begun proceedings against Theodore B. Lord, of San Francisco, for breach of promise of marriage.

She wants \$50,000. Miss Ferrer is a handsome woman, but poor, while Mr. Lord is reputed to be rich. He is a native of New England and has a good deal of property in California.

Died From His Wound.

RICHMOND, Va., November 14.—The Rev. Dr. M. J. Moffatt, pastor of the Baptist church in North Danville and the recognized prohibition leader, who was shot by J. T. Clark, a lawyer and prominent Democratic politician, last Friday, died Sunday morning at 2 o'clock.

JOHN HOEY ABOUT TO DIE.

A SELF-MADE MAN, WHOSE DOWNFALL WAS VERY SUDDEN.

Various Well-Known Men Dead—Amos Shinkle, the Covington (Ky.) Philanthropist—Judge D. W. Cooley—Captain Dismore—Others.

NEW YORK, November 14.—John Hoey, ex-president of the Adams Express Company, is reported to be sinking rapidly and his death, it is said, is only a question of minutes.

A FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

Five Men Instantly Killed By the Blowing-Up of an Engine.

READING, Pa., November 14.—A frightful boiler explosion occurred on the Reading road, a short distance above Schuylkill Haven, about midnight last night. Five men were killed and several injured. The killed were: Engineer William Coover, Fireman William Moyer, Engineer Harry Allison, Conductor Kendrick. A man whose name has not yet been learned.

SEE MARRIED A NEGRO.

A Cincinnati Girl's Matrimonial Venture, of Which She Does Not Repent.

DENVER, Colo., November 14.—Last January Julia Kriel, the daughter of a well-known Cincinnati citizen, left her home for the ostensible purpose of visiting friends in Washington, D. C., but, however, she came West, and on her arrival in Chicago was met by Howard O. Matthews, a negro, who, some months prior, had been butler at the Kriel household in Cincinnati. The couple immediately proceeded to Denver, where, on the evening of January 20, they were married. Their marriage was kept a profound secret, the pair living in a small house in a quiet portion of the city. During the night of the 20th, however, the fact was disclosed. Matthews, who is employed as porter in the Brown Palace Hotel, told his escapade, and the girl's family was shocked. Matthews wrote her parents that he had married a well-known Washington official. An investigation was made, and the truth was ascertained. About this time Mrs. Matthews wrote her parents that she was made to secure a separation, but the girl is thoroughly infatuated with her dusky lover, and the two refuse to be parted.

"SAMUEL OF POSENER" CASE.

Actor M. B. Curtis on Trial a Second Time For Murdering Officer Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The second trial of Maurice B. Curtis, the actor, better known as "Sam of Posener," for the murder of Police Officer Grant, began early on the morning of September 11, 1891, with Judge Trout presiding. The jury at the first trial stood eleven to one for conviction on the charge of willful murder. At that time, there, as a weak point in the evidence of the prosecution, owing to the fact that none of the witnesses for the State positively swear that it was the actor who fired the fatal shot. During the past month, however, a new witness has been found in the person of one J. W. Cann, a resident of the interior of the State, who testifies that he saw the scuffle between Curtis and the officer, from the opposite side of the street, and that he is positive that Curtis shot the policeman. Curtis, however, has failed to produce himself known at the time by saying that he had purchased a ticket for the next morning's boat, and did not desire to be detained in the city.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

THE GENERAL FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday: For Indiana and Illinois—Fair; slightly cooler Tuesday morning in southern portions; warmer Wednesday morning; northerly winds.

THE LOCAL FORECAST.

For Indianapolis and vicinity—Fair, followed by clearing this afternoon or to-night; much colder Tuesday.

LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

7 a. m. 28°; 2 p. m. 30°.

The Weather in Other Cities.

Observations taken by the United States Weather Bureau, Nov. 14, to-day:

Boston, cloudy, temp. 42°.

New York, fair, temp. 48°.

Washington, cloudy, temp. 38°.

St. Louis, cloudy, temp. 38°.

Cincinnati, cloudy, temp. 38°.

Pittsburgh, cloudy, temp. 38°.

Cleveland, cloudy, temp. 38°.

Louisville, rain, temp. 38°.

St. Paul, cloudy, temp. 38°.

St. Louis, cloudy, temp. 38°.

Omaha, fair, temp. 38°.

St. Paul, cloudy, temp. 38°.

Bismarck, fair, temp. 38°.

Earthquake Shocks in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 14.—Heavy shocks of earthquake were felt here at 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning, and also at numerous points throughout California.

The shocks were very distinct, and for a while the community was terror-stricken. The jar was felt in every house in the city, and a number of persons were thrown out of bed. In parts of the city men and women ran out in the streets with nothing but their night-gowns on, and it was with difficulty they could be persuaded to return to their homes.

Miss Ferrer Wants \$50,000.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Miss Eugenie M. Ferrer, of this city, has begun proceedings against Theodore B. Lord, of San Francisco, for breach of promise of marriage.

She wants \$50,000. Miss Ferrer is a handsome woman, but poor, while Mr. Lord is reputed to be rich. He is a native of New England and has a good deal of property in California.

Died From His Wound.

RICHMOND, Va., November 14.—The Rev. Dr. M. J. Moffatt, pastor of the Baptist church in North Danville and the recognized prohibition leader, who was shot by J. T. Clark, a lawyer and prominent Democratic politician, last Friday, died Sunday morning at 2 o'clock.

BLOODSHED AT HOMESTEAD.

A CONFLICT BETWEEN NON-UNION NEGROES AND STRIKERS.

Fifty Shots Fired and a Number of Men Badly Wounded—A Fight That the Authorities Had Much Trouble in Stopping.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., November 13.—Not since the famous fight of July 7, 1892, has there been so plentiful a supply of bloodshed. Inside of twenty minutes over fifty shots were fired, and four men were in a wild state of panic and disorder. The fight started on Fourth avenue about 4:30 o'clock. Two non-union negroes, who were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary suddenness which always characterized Homestead, so far as gathering of crowds is concerned, about twenty persons, including children and women, assembled in a few moments. The negroes fought hard, but stones began to fly, and the men were besting them, when one colored man drew a revolver and opened fire. By this time more than fifty men were walking toward the mill when they met a striker, who said something to them. They replied, and the striker knocked one down. With the same extraordinary

LORE OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS

THE FLOWERS WERE BROUGHT TO EUROPE FROM JAPAN.

Their Peculiarities Prejudiced Florists Against Them at First—Their Final Triumph—The Great Exhibits at Tomlinson Hall.



ARELY have there been seen such chrysanthemums as block the entrance to Tomlinson Hall today.

Great quantities of these flowers, being carried upstairs, inside men are arranging them to be seen to the best advantage at the exhibit which began this morning.

Others are perspiring as they turn the large room into fairy-land with variegated bunting, flowers and dyed grasses. The weird, airy—almost uncanny—orchids are causing strange big-mouthed looks in preparing a moist, mossy cavern in which the plants can be admired.

A gorgeous bank of flowers, bewildering in size and coloring, will rest against the stage. By to-morrow night all will be in readiness.

What of this flower which has taken the world by storm? Where did it originate? The chrysanthemum is indigenous to China and Japan, where it has been cultivated since the days of Confucius. It is the royal flower of Japan, and is seen at its best in the Emperor's gardens.

The botanist recognizes only two distinct species, *C. Indicum* (the pompon) and *C. Morifolium* (the Chinese); the original of the loose-headed forms of Japan are given as *C. Morifolium* var. *Indicum*. But says Chicago Gardening, as gardeners every year raise types of all three from seed saved from one plant, it leaves them no original source, but rather a series of original species.

Other species of chrysanthemums were the beautiful but white-wind of our hayfields in summer chrysanthemum *Leucanthemum*, *C. maximum*, a large white-flowered plant not infrequently in cultivation, *C. coronatum*, the crown daisy, and *C. carthagenicum*, the tri-color daisy, both natives of northern Africa.

C. setosum is the corn marigold of Europe, an improved variety of it called *grandiflorum*, being now found in seed lots as a garden annual, and the *Marguerite* daisy we grow in our windows and greenhouses in winter is *C. frutescens*.

Chrysanthemums were introduced into Europe two hundred years ago, but they were soon lost sight of till 1803, when, when mention is made of them as being grown in London. In 1820, the first chrysanthemum, white, violet, and purple, were known in Britain. Between 1790 and 1808 eight new varieties were imported from China to England, and since that time a variety of Chinese, pompon and anemone-flowered have multiplied.

The first Japanese varieties that found their way into Europe were those imported by Robert Fortune in 1862. Before that time the Chinese chrysanthemum had been reduced to the nicety of a "daisy" flower, and the Japanese had to conform to immovable prescribed rules as regards form, circular outline, globular shape, and regularity of the disposition of the petals. The Japanese introduced with their immense, intricate, twisted, whirling, mop-like, crazy-headed flowers set all the florists' rules at defiance, and were regarded as a new and novel, as an ugly and irreconcilable innovation. But the people will do otherwise. These gorgeous beauties, lovely in their irregularity, artistic in their thrills, and in conformity to set rules, and bewitching in their elegance, captivated the people, and have held them captive. Since Fortune's time, however, many varieties of chrysanthemums have been introduced from Japan, both in the way of living plants and seed, and now-a-days they don't go around to England first and then come to America; they come to America first, and from here are exported to England. In fact, some leading florists have agents in Japan who send them every year new chrysanthemums.

The seed is sown in the greenhouse in February or in the window in March or April. It germinates in about seven days, and the seedlings grow quite thrifty by planting them out in the garden in May. They make very large bushy plants before fall, and most of them will bloom the first year. While all may be single, many of them are apt to be single-headed; lots of them may be semi-double, and a few good doubles, and one in a hundred may be good and distinct enough to be worth perpetuating.

SIDEWALKS WANTED.

Mr. Hicklin Appeals For Better Walks On Washington Street.

"I would like to have brick sidewalks on East Washington street," from State street to Barab, remarked William Hicklin, as he stepped into the office of the Board of Public Works.

"That's a fact, you do live out there now," exclaimed President Condit.

"Yes, and I'd like to have the streets fixed out there, for my wife can come and see me. Ever hear about that street before?"

"Oh, yes,"

"I thought maybe I was the first fellow that said anything about it."

"Oh, no. We have heard of the street before, but I guess you are the first that has said anything about the sidewalks."

"Excuse me, gentlemen," interposed the voice of Contror W. Woolley, as he stepped into the room. "I have on my desk a box of old eggs, and any gentleman who likes a good egg."

"I'll be here in a minute," ejaculated Colonel Hicklin. "As I was saying about that street, I wish the board would give the matter."

"Oh, certainly."

"Well, we will attend to it."

The board, Mr. Hicklin and the reporters adjourned to the controller's office to sample the eggs sent to Mr. Woolley by E. B. Martindale.

Those Crossing Streets.

Commissioner Harold addressed a letter to the Board of Public Works concerning the crossing-stones hauled from Robert Kennington's lot. The stones were taken from the street, and Mr. Kennington has asked pay for them. Mr. Harold says the stones were removed by his men, but he does not know how long they were there, or where they came from. He says, further, that contractors are in the habit of making away with stones as fast as possible in order that the city may not get the benefit of it, and that he has to resort to extreme measures sometimes to protect the city's interests, and he said he will not pay for the stones.

Small Matters Considered.

The various city departments are preparing their reports to the mayor. They will be presented by January 1.

William Cross, 50 North Brookside avenue, was notified to remove the lumber, debris, etc., in front of his house.

Commissioner Harold was ordered to put the Pegasus bridge at Garden street in condition.

The engineer reports that he has examined Ramsey avenue, complained of by Mrs. Fletcher, and will see that the pavement is put down according to the contract and specifications.

Death of Morris Howland.

Morris Howland, seventy years old, died at his home, about four miles south of the city, on the Madison road, yesterday morning.

ing, from illness contracted while serving as a judge in his precinct last Tuesday. Mr. Howland came to this State from Santa Clara county, New York, with his father, early in the thirties, and has been a resident ever since. He was twice married, and leaves five children. Two brothers, Charles and Elisha, and two sisters also survive him. Mr. Howland was a farmer, and devoted much attention to stock raising. He was a member of the Methodist church.

IN THE SUBURBS.

The B. Y. P. U. of Haughville will give a Japanese supper on Thanksgiving eve. The Ladies' Aid Society of Haughville gave a ball at Bohn's Hall Saturday evening.

Henry Bartel, aged seventy-six, an old Haughville citizen, died yesterday of apoplexy.

The Rev. C. H. Stockberger, of the M. E. church, Haughville, last night began a series of special meetings.

The Haughville Epworth League will give a series of lectures during the winter season by some of the prominent lecturers of the State.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Williams-street M. E. church, West Indianapolis, will give a pie social at Cregg's Hall, Thursday evening.

James Stamm, of Haughville, had not got over his election excitement yesterday morning for being elected to the position of president of the Squire Martin's court.

Dr. Carson and D. A. Williamson will debate on the "Rotation of Offices" system in Government affairs at the West Indianapolis Chautauque Circle to-night.

The Haughville weekly Reading Room entertainments, season of '91-'92, will begin to-morrow evening under the auspices of the committee on entertainments.

William F. and Minerva Wandland have entered suit in Squire Martin's court, Haughville, to recover from James Shes a knife and cut-throat razor, the knife belonging to plaintiffs and defendant.

The Haughville parade will precede that of the city to-night. Has Hurst will push Charles Sullivan to win some money from the Malleable works to Belmont avenue, the procession to start sharp at 6 o'clock.

A man named Julian, a boarder at Mr. Medaker's, Haughville, complained to the police this morning that when he woke up his bedroom door was open, his trousers were on the stairway and he was poorer by \$2.

W. O. Wampole, of West Indianapolis, is one of the over-enthusiastic Democrats who have turned up since Tuesday last. His joy so overcame him on Friday night that he drew a knife and cut his fellow Democrat in the shoulder. While still flourishing the weapon he was arrested by Marshal Mahan, and, on a plea of guilty, was fined \$2 and costs, and committed to jail on Saturday.

Marshall Smith, of Haughville, arrested seven cows Saturday night, and drove them to the town pen. It is said that he was driving two of them to the pen, and the other five were his own. He will prefer charges, against the officer before the town trustees to-morrow night, complaining that he makes unjust discriminations in taking in some people's cows and overlooking others; also that he fails to take up a horse that runs at large which belongs to a town officer.

To Establish a Waifs' Mission.

All who are interested in establishing a waifs' mission and training school here are requested to communicate with M. V. McGillicuddy, of this city, or to B. H. Anderson, at State street, Chicago, who are endeavoring to incite public interest in such an institution for Indianapolis. They have consulted leading business men of the city in regard to the matter, and have received encouragement. The needed building is to be a training-school for the poor boys and boot-blacks of the city is generally acknowledged. Similar institutions are in successful operation in other cities.

For a Colored Kindergarten.

The members of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society are trying to raise money to build a new building for the use of the colored kindergarten. Mrs. John C. Wright has proposed to deed to the society two good-sized lots in the vicinity of the city hospital for the site of the new kindergarten, and Mr. Wright has subscribed \$500 toward the building fund. It is hoped to raise the rest of the money by spring. The building is much needed.

The Thanksgiving Services.

The Methodist ministers of the city met this morning at the Meridian-street church. The session was occupied in hearing reports from the various city churches. A union Thanksgiving service for the poor boys and boot-blacks of the city will be held at the Meridian-street church. Dr. Cleveland will preach. A union South Side service of various denominations will be held at Fletcher Place M. E. church Thanksgiving.

Filing Their Claims.

The Deputy United States marshals, and the supervisors who served at the polls are filing their claims with W. A. Van Buren, the chief supervisor, and United States Marshal Dunlap. The money with which to pay them is not here yet, and will not be for a week or ten days.

Morgan County's Vote.

Official returns from Morgan county give Cleveland 961 plurality, against 423 in 1888. This makes a Democratic gain of 538 votes, instead of a Republican gain of 27, as claimed by the first dispatches.

MONDAY'S MINOR MENTION.

A bicycle has been stolen from T. A. Randall.

John Frey and Perry Elliot stoned an old colored woman's house. They were fined.

Pat Lynch drove through a funeral procession. He was fined \$1 and costs for it this morning.

A defective gate at the home of James Childers, No. 127 Hoyt avenue, yesterday afternoon, caused twenty dollars damages by fire.

Dr. William Stuard pleaded guilty this morning before Justice Johnson to assaulting Hiram Plummer and was fined a nominal sum.

Perry Ingalls says that his election bet, which he paid by playing four cornet solos on the Circle Square, was not with a lady, but with a Mr. Miller.

The will of Elizabeth Froehner was admitted to probate this morning. She leaves all her property to her sons, Charles Froehner and Adrian Babich.

Catherine Hilgenberg, widow of Christopher Hilgenberg, has sued to obtain one-third of her husband's estate and to set aside an attempted contract, giving her one piece of property.

Phoebe S. Owens, administrator of the estate of Grenbury Owens, who was killed by the street-car here several months ago, has begun suit against the Indiana Street Railroad Company for \$5,000 damages.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Steele Bright, of Superior, Wis., is in the city.

Henry Clay Allen and Dr. Elder, of Indianapolis, and Charles L. Henry, of Anderson, left this morning for the Indian Territory. They are out for a month's hunting and camping-out trip.

Indianapolis People at New York Hotels: G. G. Howe, F. R. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Corby, J. E. Johnson, Hoffman; W. A. Perkins, S. W. B. Kelly, Bartholdi; E. H. McCannell, Broadway Central; E. O. Miller, Westminster; W. C. Van Arsdale, Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Westover celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage at their home on South Meridian street yesterday. A large number of friends and relatives called during the day and congratulated the aged couple. Mr. Westover was presented with a gold-headed cane by the Tippecanoe Club, of which he is a member.

COMING EVENTS.

The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, L. O. O. F., of Indiana, will begin to-morrow.

The annual reception by the Y. M. C. A. to the members of the religious societies connected with the city and suburban churches will be held Thursday evening.

The annual business meeting of the Indianapolis Business Society, announced for this afternoon, has been postponed until Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

SOME POLITICAL HISTORY.

ANTE-CONVENTION MOVEMENTS OF THE DIVIDED DEMOCRACY.

The Arrangement Made by the Two Factions and How It Was Carried Out—The Latest Returns on All of the Tickets.

The self-satisfied men in the Democratic party in Indiana are the few leaders who, against great odds, forced Indiana to stand up for Cleveland in the presidential election of 1892. The men of the Senate; W. C. Ball, of the Terre Haute Gazette; John R. Wilson, J. G. Shanklin, of the Evansville Courier; Jacob P. Dunn, State librarian, and Charles B. Stuart, of Lafayette. These men, great deal of credit about the Gray-Hill-Cleveland fight when it was on, but the story was never completely told. Three months before the Chicago convention it was evident to the Indiana friends of Cleveland that unless radical measures were adopted the vote of the State would be cast for Gray.

The national convention, the friends of Cleveland believed that there was some sort of an understanding between the friends of Gray and the friends of Hill by which, when it was seen that Gray could not be nominated the vote of the State would be thrown to Hill, and that, in return, Gray would be nominated for second place if Hill was successful. At the time Gray and Hill began to put their heads together the politicians of the Democratic party in the State were all allied with the Hill-Gray crowd, and the friends of Hill were active in the management of the Democratic party in the State not one was for Cleveland. At the head of the anti-Cleveland movement stood William Woodruff, who came James H. Rice, Charles Jewett, Jas. Murdock, John E. Lamb and D. F. Allen.

The friends of Cleveland, at their first convention in this city came to the conclusion that the masses of the Democratic party in the State were for Cleveland, and after some hesitation it was decided to make an open, vigorous fight against Gray, and the anti-Cleveland crowd. It was the opinion of the conference that the greatest danger to the cause was the split in the ranks among the local managers throughout the State that Cleveland could not carry New York.

It was decided to send John B. Wilson, a New York man, to New York to investigate, and consult with the friends of Mr. Cleveland as to what was best to be done. Mr. Wilson was a New York man, and was well known in the city. He was sent to New York to investigate, and consult with the friends of Mr. Cleveland as to what was best to be done. Mr. Wilson was a New York man, and was well known in the city. He was sent to New York to investigate, and consult with the friends of Mr. Cleveland as to what was best to be done.

After Mr. Wilson's return from New York it was decided that the Senate should come to vote for Cleveland in preference to Gray. This the organ of the party did, and about the same time Shanklin decided to leave the city, and go to Chicago, at State street, Chicago, who are endeavoring to incite public interest in such an institution for Indianapolis. They have consulted leading business men of the city in regard to the matter, and have received encouragement.

The needed building is to be a training-school for the poor boys and boot-blacks of the city is generally acknowledged. Similar institutions are in successful operation in other cities.

For a Colored Kindergarten.

The members of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society are trying to raise money to build a new building for the use of the colored kindergarten. Mrs. John C. Wright has proposed to deed to the society two good-sized lots in the vicinity of the city hospital for the site of the new kindergarten, and Mr. Wright has subscribed \$500 toward the building fund. It is hoped to raise the rest of the money by spring. The building is much needed.

The Thanksgiving Services.

The Methodist ministers of the city met this morning at the Meridian-street church. The session was occupied in hearing reports from the various city churches. A union Thanksgiving service for the poor boys and boot-blacks of the city will be held at the Meridian-street church. Dr. Cleveland will preach. A union South Side service of various denominations will be held at Fletcher Place M. E. church Thanksgiving.

Filing Their Claims.

The Deputy United States marshals, and the supervisors who served at the polls are filing their claims with W. A. Van Buren, the chief supervisor, and United States Marshal Dunlap. The money with which to pay them is not here yet, and will not be for a week or ten days.

Morgan County's Vote.

Official returns from Morgan county give Cleveland 961 plurality, against 423 in 1888. This makes a Democratic gain of 538 votes, instead of a Republican gain of 27, as claimed by the first dispatches.

MONDAY'S MINOR MENTION.

A bicycle has been stolen from T. A. Randall.

John Frey and Perry Elliot stoned an old colored woman's house. They were fined.

Pat Lynch drove through a funeral procession. He was fined \$1 and costs for it this morning.

A defective gate at the home of James Childers, No. 127 Hoyt avenue, yesterday afternoon, caused twenty dollars damages by fire.

Dr. William Stuard pleaded guilty this morning before Justice Johnson to assaulting Hiram Plummer and was fined a nominal sum.

Perry Ingalls says that his election bet, which he paid by playing four cornet solos on the Circle Square, was not with a lady, but with a Mr. Miller.

The will of Elizabeth Froehner was admitted to probate this morning. She leaves all her property to her sons, Charles Froehner and Adrian Babich.

Catherine Hilgenberg, widow of Christopher Hilgenberg, has sued to obtain one-third of her husband's estate and to set aside an attempted contract, giving her one piece of property.

Phoebe S. Owens, administrator of the estate of Grenbury Owens, who was killed by the street-car here several months ago, has begun suit against the Indiana Street Railroad Company for \$5,000 damages.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Steele Bright, of Superior, Wis., is in the city.

Henry Clay Allen and Dr. Elder, of Indianapolis, and Charles L. Henry, of Anderson, left this morning for the Indian Territory. They are out for a month's hunting and camping-out trip.

Indianapolis People at New York Hotels: G. G. Howe, F. R. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Corby, J. E. Johnson, Hoffman; W. A. Perkins, S. W. B. Kelly, Bartholdi; E. H. McCannell, Broadway Central; E. O. Miller, Westminster; W. C. Van Arsdale, Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Westover celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage at their home on South Meridian street yesterday. A large number of friends and relatives called during the day and congratulated the aged couple. Mr. Westover was presented with a gold-headed cane by the Tippecanoe Club, of which he is a member.

COMING EVENTS.

The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, L. O. O. F., of Indiana, will begin to-morrow.

The annual reception by the Y. M. C. A. to the members of the religious societies connected with the city and suburban churches will be held Thursday evening.

The annual business meeting of the Indianapolis Business Society, announced for this afternoon, has been postponed until Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Court, was mistaken in regard to this. Judge McBride, Judge Mitchell's successor, was appointed by Governor Hovey.

THE OTHER TWO PARTIES.

Returns by Counties Showing the Vote of the People's and Prohibition Parties.

In most cases the vote of the People's party is about the same for all the names on the ticket, and the same is true of the Prohibitionists. A notable exception to this rule is seen in the vote for the Prohibition candidate for Congress in Marion county. His name is Charles E. Boston, and he received fifty-one votes more than the head of his ticket in the county. This is accounted for by the fact that a few members of the other parties did not like their own candidates for Congress, but would have been glad to vote for the candidates on the strong ticket opposed to them. The compromised by voting for a man who had no chance to be elected.

The following table shows the vote of the People's and Prohibition parties in eighty-five counties of the State. It is taken from the official returns, and is correct. The totals show that the vote of neither party is so large as has been expected by the leaders of those parties or of the Republican and Democratic parties. The People's party has claimed ever since the election that the vote of the State would prove to be not less than 40,000, while Prohibition leaders have repeatedly asserted that their vote of a little less than 10,000 in 1888 would be doubled. The returns from eighty-five counties tell a different story.

Peoples. Pro.

Switzerland 49 19

Marshall 87 128

Washington 303 28

Laport 100 98

Jackson 75 17

Roberts 100 84

Greene 488 67

Shelby 100 84

Franklin 217 78

Clay 198 65

Henry 593 261

Barlow 124 124

Clinton 261 21

Marion 211 41

Boone 202 38

Jay 724 273

Steen 139 78

Newton 126 78

Jennings 222 38

Lake 43 105

Pike 100 84

Whitley 89 171

Stans 216 38

Tippecanoe 49 194

Marion 247 347

Brown 129 141

Vigo 245 94

Clark 44 74

Coshocton 65 221

Switzerland 49 19

Marshall 87 128

Washington 303 28

Laport 100 98

Jackson 75 17

Roberts 100 84

Greene 488 67

Shelby 100 84

Franklin 217 78

Clay 198 65

Henry 593 261

Barlow 124 124

Clinton 261 21

Marion 211 41

Boone 202 38

Jay 724 273

Steen 139 78

Newton 126 78

Jennings 222 38

Lake 43 105

Pike 100 84

Whitley 89 171

Stans 216 38

Tippecanoe 49 194

Marion 247 347

Brown 129 141

Vigo 245 94

Clark 44 74

Coshocton 65 2

A HOTLY-CONTESTED GAME

THE BUTLER-DEPAUW FOOT-BALL RESULT YET IN DOUBT.

Darkness Prevented a Full Game—Butler Was Ahead and Won All the Glory—Unfair Play—Purdue and I. U.

THE hardest fought foot-ball game ever seen in Indianapolis, with the single exception, perhaps, of Butler's famous victory over Purdue two years ago, was that between the Butler and DePauw eleven in the East Ohio-street base-ball park Saturday afternoon. The game ended 20 to 18 in Butler's favor, but it can not be positively asserted that the score will count, for the game was cut off before completed by darkness and interference of the spectators. The time for the game's beginning was to have been 3 o'clock, but the DePauw men were half an hour late in coming to the grounds, owing, they said, to delay of their train. At the end of the first half the score stood 12 to 10 in DePauw's favor. The game was approaching when the second half began, but while Butler was still high enough to see Butler checked the advances of DePauw and earned a touch-down, failing to kick goal. This left the daylight score 14 to 12 in favor of Butler, and it was after this too dark to play, both eleven insisted in going on to the end.

Defensive playing in the dark was out of the question. No creature but a cat could have distinguished who was carrying the ball. Under these conditions DePauw easily made a touch-down against Butler, and Butler just as easily made a touch-down against DePauw, raising the score to 20 to 18 in Butler's favor. Each side in turn could have made more touch-downs whenever it got the ball, and the winner would have been the side happening to score last.

The crowd of spectators in the darkness, the inability to see from the ropes, or supposing game ended, swarmed the field and insisted that the game be called. DePauw's men had advanced to within ten yards of Butler's goal when the spectators became entirely uncontrollable and formed a howling mob around the two eleven, making it impossible to play. One-half the spectators yelled to the other half to get off the field, and neither half moved.

Undecided as the game was, the Butler men went away with triumphant yells, while the DePauw men were crestfallen. DePauw's backers came to Indianapolis confident of easy victory, and among their friends were those who offered bets that Butler would not even score against DePauw. Of the thousand spectators, probably few thought that Butler really had any chance, much as had been heard of the team's improvement.

The two eleven lined up as follows:

| Butler | DePauw |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Davidson.....Right tackle..... | Boe.....Right tackle..... |
| Smith.....Right guard..... | Simpson.....Right guard..... |
| Shackleton.....Left tackle..... | Shackleton.....Left tackle..... |
| Hummel.....Left guard..... | Shackleton.....Left guard..... |
| Thompson.....Left tackle..... | E. O. Smith.....Left tackle..... |
| Griffith.....Quarter-back..... | Orchard.....Quarter-back..... |
| Hall.....Right half-back..... | Griffith.....Right half-back..... |
| Baker (Capt.).....Right half-back..... | Griffith.....Right half-back..... |
| Robinson.....Full-back..... | Fry.....Full-back..... |
| Butler.....Center..... | Butler.....Center..... |
| Uphire.....Dan Dorsey..... | Uphire.....Dan Dorsey..... |

The game was marred by ugly playing on both sides. There is evidently bad blood between Butler and DePauw, and this ill-feeling showed itself in exchange of blows at frequent intervals, and blood flowed from nearly every face. Butler played under protest against Minor, who has been ruled off the foot-ball field by the inter-collegiate association as an unfair player, and on grounds of professionalism. Flattering him in the eleven was, some claim, an invitation to fight. At any rate, there was fighting; though Minor, as usual, did much of DePauw's best playing, many think that his reputation exceeds his ability. A number of times he was stopped before he started, so to speak, and he was equalled or excelled by Fry and Whitcomb, who are admired without qualification, and who are not nearly so much vaunted. E. O. Smith, Orin and Eitelborg also distinguished themselves. Capt. C. H. Smith, as usual, played with excellent temper, and with probably more fairness than any other man on either side.

HOW THE TOUCH DOWNS WERE MADE. DePauw took the ball and made eighteen yards on the kick-off, but could go no farther. For Butler, Thompson made a run of ten yards through the line, and the eleven stood clogged for a while at the center of the field. Then Lister worked through the DePauw line, and with a clear field made the first touch-down from the center of the field a minute and a half after Butler got the ball, four minutes after the beginning of the game. A surprised shout broke from the crowd. DePauw took the ball and made four yards. Baker failed to kick goal. Score 4 to 0.

A long struggle followed this, and the ball changed hands five times on downs. During this interval, Minor made a plunge forward into Butler's center. His head struck forcibly against Shackleton's, and both players fell stunned and profusely bleeding. Minor's nose was dislocated and Shackleton's eye-brow was badly cut. After a considerable pause both men resumed play. At last DePauw began advancing on wedge plays and runs by Fry, and after hard fighting near the line E. O. Smith broke through Butler's center, making DePauw's first touch-down. Minor kicked goal. Score: Butler, 6; DePauw, 4.

Butler pushed steadily forward against and through DePauw's line without losing the ball, which was carried chiefly by Thompson, Baker and Lister, the latter making the touch-down. The ball was punned out and Baker kicked goal. Score: Butler, 10; DePauw, 4.

DePauw pushed forward to within twenty-five yards of Butler's goal, where both teams stuck tight, while the ball changed hands three times. Eitelborg, Minor, Fry and E. O. Smith all scored advances, and Minor scored and kicked goal. Score: Butler, 12; DePauw, 10. Butler pushed forward at a lively rate and was within twenty yards of scoring when time for the first half was called.

At the kick off in the second half, Butler made no gain, but on regaining the ball on downs, Souerthoff slipped through DePauw's line, making thirty yards before being neatly tackled by Fry. Wedges carried the ball within twenty yards of DePauw's goal when Lister, aided by Davidson, broke through his opponents and ran with the ball, almost making a touch-down. Robinson was sent through the center of DePauw's line, completing the work. Baker, the second time, failed to kick goal.

In the dim light, the ball changed hands twice, when, in the darkness, DePauw began advancing, and a long run by Eitelborg made the score 18 to 14 in DePauw's favor, Minor kicking goal. Butler made exactly the same kind of advance, Baker making a long run and touch-down and kicking goal, closing the score at 20 to 18 in Butler's favor.

SUMMARY. Touch Downs—Butler: Lister 2; Robinson 1; Baker 1; total 4. DePauw: E. O. Smith 1; Fry 1; Eitelborg 1; total 3. Goals Kicked—Butler: Baker 2; DePauw: Minor 1.

Purdue 68, Indiana University 0.

The game between Indiana and Purdue Universities Saturday was played at Lafayette, on account of the bad condition of the ground at Bloomington. Purdue won by a score of 68 to 0, and, as usual in a one-sided game, the playing was very good-natured. Purdue's regular team played, except that Hudson acted as quarter back. The I. U.'s played with Shaffer, center; Fortune and Jackson, guards; Greenhouse and Stuart, tackles; Maly and Callum, ends; Ferrenman and Eagleson, half back; Helm, quarter back and Schaller, full back. Shudbaker made the first touch-down in three minutes after Fry by Jamison, and Little Finney stole the ball after two wedges by I. U., and made a seventy-five-yard run, scoring the second touch-down. After good work and gains by Ferrenman and Eagleson, a colored player,

I. U. lost the ball and Finney scored again. Thompson made five touch-downs on his usual brilliant runs. Jamison made a fifty-yard run and scored. Muesale broke through the line once and made a touch-down. Fulkerson also made two touch-downs, one after a run of thirty yards. At the end of the first half the score was 44 to 0. The second half was shortened thirty minutes. Shaffer, Ferrenman and Eagleson did I. U.'s best playing. Purdue's ends, Crovell and Polk, did exceptionally fine tackling.

SUMMARY. Touch Downs—Studebaker, 1; Finney, 2; Thompson, 5; Jamison, 1; Muesale, 1; Fulkerson, 2. Goals Kicked—Studebaker, 2.

A DAILY FASHION NOTE.

A Picture With Pen and Pencil of the Artful Bow on the Back.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

In setting out to give feminine readers of THE NEWS, a daily illustrated lesson in dress, permit me to say that some of the novelties of adornment are beyond explanation. For example, what is it that gives the remarkable value to a bow fastened half way up a woman's back? It certainly has a womanly, home-like, lovable look that no other one accessory gives. This pretty bodice depicts the idea. Any plain material will take this style. It will be pretty carried out in any color. The gown in my sketch is gray—a soft darkish



stone gray, but not so cold. The skirt is not bell-shaped, but made as skirts used to be—rather plain, except for the fullness at the back, and dragging a little. The bodice is made loose on the lining, the fullness being drawn down in pointed lines front and back, and held in place by a bodice of narrow gray ribbon. The ribbon passes around from back to front; then the ends cross in front, drawing the ribbon close all around at the waist line, and are carried back again, meeting just below the center of the back, and there tied in a pretty bow, the loops of which go upward, while the long ends float down as long as the skirt. Around the armholes lace is sewed to give almost a cape effect. The edge of the bodice shows in a soft puff just below the ribbon bodice. It is almost as if the bodice were cut blouse shape, and then drawn in by the belt. This same effect is prettily carried out in the sleeves. A big puff forms the upper sleeve to the elbow. Then just at the elbow a band of gray ribbon is tied and the puff is drawn down a little and the edge shows below the ribbon. The rest of the sleeve is plain.

This dress suits a slender or angular figure. It supplies all needed softness and grace of outline. A fresh, bright skin and chestnut sunny hair are well suited by the shade of gray represented, or a really golden blonde with fair and pink skin will "look a dream." Of course, my gentle readers will know how to adapt the fabric to their individual requirements.

FLORETTE.

THE MALL MISSION.

The Rev. Dr. Haines Preached on This Subject Yesterday.

The Mall Mission, of France, was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Haines' sermon last night at the First Presbyterian church. Thirty-eight years ago, he said, Dr. McAll and his wife, of Lancaster, England, were passing through Paris on a sight-seeing tour. While going through one of the wickedest portions of the city, Dr. McAll gave tracts to the laboring men as they passed. Some of them came to him and said: "We want more than these tracts. We want you to come and teach us. We are through with priests. We want a religion without superstition."

That was his call. He gave up his large Congregational church in England, and came to the non-denominational mission work in Paris was begun. From the first meeting in a small hall, with forty-five present, the work has grown until it extends from the English Channel to the island of Corsica. Six hundred ministers and laymen worked under Dr. McAll last year, and \$90,000 was expended. So highly esteemed is the work of this unpretentious mission in France that last year the President of the Republic conferred upon Dr. McAll the cross of the Legion of Honor, the only one ever given a missionary.

In closing, the speaker paid a tribute to two deceased life-members of the Indianapolis auxiliary, Mrs. Emma Ripley and Mr. Harrison. One of the branches of the work in Paris is named Indianapolis, and the annual collection for it was taken at the close of the address. Dr. McAll and 500 of his assistants work without salary.

WIDE-OPEN SUNDAY SALOONS.

No Interference With the Liquor Traffic Yesterday.

The front doors of many downtown saloons stood wide open yesterday, and people passed in and out of the drinking places as freely as during any week day. Big policemen passed and repressed the open saloons without even mildly suggesting that the law ought to be obeyed. Last evening at church time crowds of half-drunken men stood in front of nearly every saloon on Illinois street between Washington and Ohio, and made vile remarks as women and children were passing on their way to worship. Policemen saw, or could have seen, all of this, but there was no interference. It did not require much of a walk around Indianapolis last night to convince one that the "bars are down"; indeed, it looked as though they had been entirely removed.



AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT SWEET DRINK. THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is sold in all drug stores. It is called LANE'S MEDICINE.

All druggists sell it at 25c and 50c a package. If you want a sample, send for it. Write to Lane's Medicine Co., 100 N. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Address: CHAS. E. WOODWARD, 100 N. W. Y.



Mrs. A. A. Williams, Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Silas street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.: "I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache

for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simple one bottle could, and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her appetite has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits."

A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c.

PHELPS BROS.,

73 East Washington

(Few doors east of Pennsylvania.)

At 65c

We are selling a 48-inch Camelshair Novelty, never sold under \$1.

At 85c

We are selling a 54-inch Broadcloth that is selling by every other house in the city at 95c to \$1.

At 98c

We are selling a heavy Fancy all-Wool Skirt, sold by others at \$1.25, our price is 98c.

All-Wool Black and Colored Henriettes at 49c.

Best Dress Linings made only 5c a yard. 3 spools best Machine Thread for 10c. Everything proportionately low in each department.

PHELPS BROS.

Did you ever see a sickly baby with dimples? or a healthy one without them?

A thin baby is always delicate. Nobody worries about a plump one.

If you can get your baby plump, he is almost sure to be well. If you can get him well, he is almost sure to be plump.

The way to do both—there is but one way—is by CAREFUL LIVING. Sometimes this depends on Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We will send you a booklet on it; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 139 South 5th Avenue, New York.

BALDWIN PIANO CO.

"It is somewhat of a gratification to find, after a period of time, that a judgment or opinion on the merits of an article is affirmed. The Baldwin piano, which this paper endorsed several years ago, when it first made its appearance, and again last year, upon a third examination, confirms all we have published of it. It is a developing piano, the capacity for growth in quality being demonstrated by the fact that it is better now than ever before. There is evolution in it and this can not be said of every piano. The output of Baldwin pianos for 1892 will exceed 700, and this means 700 pianos of excellent quality in tone, in touch, and particularly in case and wood-work."

"One word more about the Baldwin piano, and that is the case design. This is something entirely out of the ordinary or regular design of a piano case, the construction being based upon new and symmetrical outlines most attractive to the eye. The trusses and pillars are strictly original, and the whole conformation of the case highly attractive throughout. It is suggestive of the fact that Western piano manufacturers are not going to copy Eastern cases."—[Musical Courier, Nov. 2, 1892.]

For catalogues and pianos call on or address

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

95, 97 and 99 N. Pennsylvania St.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE THE WORLD.

Best in the world. \$4.00 and \$5.00 Calf and \$3.50 Heavy Calf. \$3.50 Heavy Calf. \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 Workingman's shoe. \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Boys. \$2.00 Hand-Sewed, \$2.50 \$2.00 Best Dugout for Women.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS'S name and price stamped on bottom of shoe.

G. A. Neuman, 273 Mass. ave., F. E. Brown, 154 E. Washington st., F. Schrader, 65 W. Washington st., Hagg & Son, 161 Indiana ave.; Louis Alday, 707 E. Washington St.; Mrs. W. Horuff, 188 Virginia ave.

AGAIN YOU WILL FIND

OLD SANTAS' HEADQUARTERS

CHARLES MAYER & CO'S.,

29 and 31 West Washington Street.

EVERYBODY INVITED.

"CLEANLINESS IS NAE PRIDE, DIRT'S NAE HONESTY." COMMON SENSE DICTATES THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

—BY—

AMELIE RIVES.

PRICE—\$1.25

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

CATHART, CLELAND & CO.,

6 East Washington St., Indianapolis.

MARION BLOCK, CORNER OF MERIDIAN AND OHIO STREETS.

Clearing Weather.

As the tidings of the wonderful BARGAINS that are being offered at the

GREAT FIRE SALE

THE WHEN

Are heralded broadcast through the State, the throng increases. Never before in Indiana was stock so large, so magnificent, so perfect in every detail or so attractive, offered at such prices.

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS and HATS

THE WHEN

THEY'RE ALL IN IT AT

THE WHEN

The trade in Hats has been so great that we have been compelled to add a great many new invoices to supply the demand. This is an additional advantage to the trade. They represent the extreme latest styles. They were bought after season, and consequently at lower prices than obtained earlier in the season. The unsold portion of the Hat stock that was exposed to smoke is being sold at

FIRE SALE TERMS AT THE WHEN.

See! See!

new styles in Ulsters and Overcoats for men, boys and children, cheaper than ever, at No. 10 West Washington street, ARCADE

See our

\$3 Stove. \$6 Stove. \$10 Stove. \$25 Stove.

We have just the stove you want.

Largest line of HEATERS In the State. All sizes and shapes.

COMFORTS From \$1 to \$5. OIL-CLOTH From 20c a yard to 35c. COOK STOVES From \$7 to \$60. 250 samples to select from. QUEENSWARE. Toilet Sets from \$2 to \$15. 100 samples to select from. Sets Dishes from \$3 to \$65. 150 samples to select from. WALL PAPER at 5c, 7c, 10c, 15c and 20c. Estimates given on work. BABY CARRIAGES From \$6 to \$30. 25 samples to select from. SEWING MACHINE. Closing out \$35 for a \$55. Trunks from \$3 to \$15. 50 samples to select from. Everything on earth for housekeeping. Let us figure on that bill of goods you are about to purchase. We will save you money, and you will be able to get just what you want.

CARPETS. 50c, all-Wool. 75c, all-Wool. 50c, Brussels. 75c, Brussels. LACE CURTAINS From \$1 to \$25. 300 samples to select from. CHENILLE CURTAINS From \$4 to \$15. 200 samples to select from. PARLOR SUITES From \$22.50 to \$125. 150 samples to select from. Bedroom Suites from \$12 to \$125. 200 samples to select from. Sideboards from \$15 to \$65. 100 samples to select from. FOLDING BEDS From \$35 to \$125. 40 samples to select from. ROCKERS From \$1.50 to \$25. 1,000 samples to select from. And in fact everything in the Furniture line. The largest store in the State.

See our

\$3 Stove. \$6 Stove. \$10 Stove. \$25 Stove.

We have just the stove you want.

Largest line of HEATERS In the State. All sizes and shapes.

COMFORTS From \$1 to \$5. OIL-CLOTH From 20c a yard to 35c. COOK STOVES From \$7 to \$60. 250 samples to select from. QUEENSWARE. Toilet Sets from \$2 to \$15. 100 samples to select from. Sets Dishes from \$3 to \$65. 150 samples to select from. WALL PAPER at 5c, 7c, 10c, 15c and 20c. Estimates given on work. BABY CARRIAGES From \$6 to \$30. 25 samples to select from. SEWING MACHINE. Closing out \$35 for a \$55. Trunks from \$3 to \$15. 50 samples to select from. Everything on earth for housekeeping. Let us figure on that bill of goods you are about to purchase. We will save you money, and you will be able to get just what you want.

CARPETS. 50c, all-Wool. 75c, all-Wool. 50c, Brussels. 75c, Brussels. LACE CURTAINS From \$1 to \$25. 300 samples to select from. CHENILLE CURTAINS From \$4 to \$15. 200 samples to select from. PARLOR SUITES From \$22.50 to \$125. 150 samples to select from. Bedroom Suites from \$12 to \$125. 200 samples to select from. Sideboards from \$15 to \$65. 100 samples to select from. FOLDING BEDS From \$35 to \$125. 40 samples to select from. ROCKERS From \$1.50 to \$25. 1,000 samples to select from. And in fact everything in the Furniture line. The largest store in the State.

See our

\$3 Stove. \$6 Stove. \$10 Stove. \$25 Stove.

We have just the stove you want.

TRAVELING ABROAD.

PARIS.

Paris is beautiful. Paris is a scene of rich, delicate architecture, magnificent in extent, where one splendor is piled upon another far as the eye can reach. The cheerful, light-colored buildings, of uniform architecture and of uniform height give breadth of tone and a look of order and rest. The buildings are low, therefore light pours freely into every nook. The Louvre is the expression in architecture of space itself; its courts, with stately facades around them, are so vast that the great light of the sky fills them and the fresh air flows about them as if they were bits of open country. The Louvre palace is so immense, so clean, so well kept, that as you walk about its gardens their majesty and the fine variety of color in flowers, trees, fountains, mellow old stone terraces and balustrades, and the rich effect of the building, cause you to say aloud, "Marie de Medici, you did well in building this palace and the French people do well to preserve it." The Luxembourg Garden, in the heart of Paris, is as big as a huge farm. It is adorned with interesting statues, fine, stalwart, graceful figures, representing rulers, saints and other tollers.

Toll is the one thing that makes human beings beautiful. The parks of Paris are decorated with the statues of great men of France. All the palaces of the French renaissance are of uniform height and low. You would say only a great king could have planned the gardens of Versailles. From the palace windows you see long stretches of water in canals which widen at intervals into small circular basins, reflecting the wooded hills that enclose the horizon, and shut out Paris and the world, the long-curved flower-beds, the heights accented by poplars and cedar trees, and the calm lawns. These old palaces—silent, lonely, dull, beautiful things—have come down to the people, who can only look at them, and leave them to a few tourists. The sweet, smiling busts of the French poets, among the ugly royal countenances, cheer the sad old rooms, all the sadder for their perfect beauty and royal extent. The Hotel de Ville, of Paris, is surrounded by a row of statues of the painters, poets and statesmen of Paris, a thrilling sight. Old French gothic architecture is like the English, superior to any later French architecture. The old tower of St. Jacques, all that is left of a church destroyed in the revolution, is a beautiful French gothic work, with much interesting armament, very different from the straight English. It contains a bronze figure of a noble noble style. The fools know they can do nothing but destroy, so they do that with self-conceited satisfaction. The glorious pointed arches and pinnacles of the old French are enriched with clustering sculptures. The iron work of old French buildings looks like twice of birds, so light and supple is its design, and it is often gay with a abundance of gilding. The fine structures of Paris have large open spaces about them, and one and all. The picture gives an idea of the long sweep of the eye through the great squares of Paris. They are big, sun, well paved and clean as crystal. Look at the way from Napoleon's superb arch of triumph, a coup of the eye is gained like the dream of a poet, not like what we expect to find on this earthly globe. It is in fact the embodiment of the dream of an ideal mind. Napoleon's palace, the pavilion, is plentifully flushed with water every morning, people throw it where they like, and the street-cleansers sweep the water and cast with their brick brooms down small holes into sewers.

In the towns of Europe large gardens and Malisanes are provided for the people. They are lovely and the people do not go there. The people prefer to chat on their own street corners, to draw their chairs together on their own pavements. In the worst part of Paris is an extensive park, containing high hills, deep valleys, lakes, trees, bridges, fountains, and bridges, trees and flowers, and nobody is there. Only a few persons are seen in the park, and across of the Bois de Boulogne, close to Paris. Even on Sundays the flowers and fountains of the Tuilleries are looked at by a scanty number of Parisians. Folks that like to pack themselves into cities do not have nature in any shape; streets and street commotion are their happiness. It is the same in every country.

Paris is the capital of the world. You meet the people of every nation—well dressed, Asiatic, Greeks, black eyes, in some unknown, and in some of the northern countries of Africa, northern and southern Europeans, South Americans, who have a certain charm of their own. The Parisians move among these strangers with a nonchalant indifference, scarcely glancing at them, they are every-day sights, never gazing at travelers as the Londoners do, who seem to be astonished at every foreigner.

There is a strain of old Oriental blood in France that makes some Frenchmen look like Jews. Francis I., by Holbein, has that look, dark, well nourished, with a heavy, well-shaped nose. There are troops of pure Jews in France—many an ancient Ghetto is a look at you from every corner, and still unimpaired you find the blue-eyed, fair-haired Norse among the rest. Then there is the tough, vigorous, and delighting in life. A fascinating Latin type, seen wherever the Latin droll, has a long, pale, dark face with straight black brows, sometimes with a captivating crook in one of them, heavy lashes and blue eyes, straight oily, black hair, thin cheeks, thin lips, full of humor, and white teeth, and a physique of great vitality. Where this type is seen there are smiles and laughter, and instant appreciation of wit. Pantomime and mimicry fill many a scene when words are not expressive enough for this type; half the story is told by the long, dark, slender hands in quick gestures—such a laying of a hand against the cheek and leaning forward in a convulsion of laughter, such a variety of expressive motions is not seen in other type. Nobody and nobody looks about from one to another as the French and Italians do, getting fresh laughter from its own motion.

The world does not catch the spirit of France; fashions; they look pretty in France, and are not the absurdities that outsiders make of them. The modern artists of France are the artists par excellence of the world. There is a gust of genius in Paris picture gallery beyond anything elsewhere. At the Luxembourg, a picture by Demont, named "Night," is a wonder. It is not daylight dimmed, it is luminosity, it is mild, magnetic darkness and cloudy moonlight. The eye continually strives to penetrate the glimmering, as if it were a real landscape, and to return to the old scene of light in the night, where faint spots of light is caught in the small gurgling overflow. Another wonder is "Sunset," by Mesdag, a Dutch painter, a thing all light, luminosity itself, giving a prodigious, enormous idea of soft and sky in a pale, bright hour before he last. There is a reproduction of the work by the painter himself at the Hague. I found, which looks the charm of the original and is an interesting example of the impossibility of copying or repeating anything. Another wonderful work is "The Interiors," by J. M. W. Turner, a series of little scenes and a soft open mouth. The wonder of this picture is that you are carried to the work by its quality of interiority, the atmosphere, the quality of light, and only the great painters give their own.

Turner's "Dying Coleridge" is a picture so poignant affecting that you can look at it but a little while at a time. He holds his flag and sits on his horse, sustained by his comrades, though his pale visage is settling to unconsciousness; each about him shows anxiety, grief, fortitude and a whole life of thought. Photos and engravings can never make Coleridge's Venus hair dreams, her rich smiling eyes like dreams, her rich

blonde hair, her rosy fingers and soft, rosy toes are not more delicious than the far-off island of Cyprus and the sea-green waters shading into blue air in the distance of the picture. A portrait by Marie Bashkirtseff shows ability. It is a Russian lady's face, with sparkling Tartar eyes, the hair strings and stiff cheeks round and ruddy—and is really very fine. "The Storm," a pastel by Iwili, does not look like a pastel. It is simply a storm sweeping along into your eyes. The aquaroles of the Luxembourg do not look like aquaroles. You forget that they are water colors. You forget that they are paintings at all. You do not think of the old paintings as handiwork; they are living nature put before you with a sweetness added by the painter's genius. O the polished statues of the Luxembourg! They are nude, beautiful, speaking, eloquent, living things. The modern French sculptors add their own thoughts to the happy and philosophic conceits of the Greek sculptors. For instance, there is Christopher's "Eve" with large, slim eyes and a beautiful face, and smooth, elegant limbs. She crushes the satyr and spurs the harmless scholar wrapped in his books. Fremie's "Pan," in his goatskin cloak and garland of grape leaves is teasing a funny little furry-cared cub; with a rod he keeps them from a piece of honey-comb. It is a group to make your very heart glad. Gerson's "Tunagra" is a tinted statue with golden hair; very beautiful. Lanson's "Age of Iron" is a massive, powerful man of the old woods, maintaining possession with all his strength of a prisoner. Puch's "Siren" is carrying off a frightened and wondering boy. Allard's "Alceste" is a stately, dying mother, with young children about her. A very original bronze is the "Head of Charles I" by Carries. The deceptively quiet, flowing hair and the pointed beard. The last commotion of the brow has not quite settled in death, troubled thoughts still of death, the look of suffering is still on the worn cheeks.

ARTISTS IN JENNINGS COUNTY.

Messrs. Steele and Forsyth Show Their Summer Work.

Jennings county is before the public. One of the few things that is known of Jennings in some quarters is that it is the ancestral seat of Green Smith, the Attorney-General of Indiana. It is hereafter to have its share in the art of the state, not only men, but as the picturesque retreat of artists.

Messrs. T. C. Steele and W. Forsyth spent the last summer in Jennings county and the results of their studies there are to be seen to-day and all this week on the walls of Lieber's studio. Mr. Steele shows sixteen paintings and Mr. Forsyth sixteen. Six of Mr. Steele's constitute a Hanover (Ind.) series. The remainder are Jennings county views.

The two Indianapolis artists whose work is on exhibition, have added greatly to their fame by this season's work. Each has paintings in this collection that will take rank as their best. They are not only representative of the excellence which appears, but they bear testimony that these men are growing and have not yet come to their zenith. Theirs is the open-air school. Their pictures this year show that they are getting further and further away from the black studio effects. They paint from life and nature, which is supported by what only artists do, but which many of them only affect. Nearly all of the pictures of the present collection were painted on the Muscatine. The exceptions are the Hanover series noted, and some few interiors and portraits. Of the Hanover collection, one, "The Old College Point," was painted for J. H. Holliday. The river from Hanover presents one of the most enchanting views on the continent. Lying many hundred feet below the college front, the Ohio sweeps away to the west in majestic curves. Mr. Steele's other views are entitled: "September," "On the Muscatine," "The Waters Gently Gleam," "On the Muscatine," "The Hills," "When the Cows Come Home," "Wood Interior," "Moonlight Sonata," "Wood Interior," "Evening—Return from the Quarry," "October the Lake," "The River, from Ryder's Point," "The Beach Walk," "And Lang Syn," "A Glimpse of Madison, Wood Interior." Mr. Steele's collection gives new evidence of his love for hillside and green foliage. There is, nevertheless, the greatest variety to what he has done.

Mr. Forsyth shows the following paintings: "Edges of the Woods," "Autumn Cornfield," "Pools of Vernon River," "A Bit of Garden," "Under a Sun-Bonnet," "In the Woods," "Rippling Water," "A Vernon Girl," "Woody Hillside," "The Way to the Town," "Hill and Trees," "Wood Pasture," "A Vernon Farmer," "Reflections," "In the Orchard," "Among the Flowers," "September Morning," "Corn Shocks," "A Sunny Morning."

Many of these are distinctively in advance of Mr. Forsyth's other work, which has given him fame. The "Edges of the Woods" will be shown at the World's Fair. It is a large canvas showing an autumn scene. In the foreground is an open upon which the shadows play with striking effect. Mr. Forsyth's collection of six pictures show him to be rather of the impressionist school. His colors are brilliant, and the variety of his subjects is great.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The Governor Names Thursday, the 24th Inst., For Giving Thanks.

The following proclamation was issued by the Governor to-day:

At the close of another year let us give thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, and to the Giver of our country, and to the Giver of our peace, and to the Giver of our prosperity, and to the Giver of our abundance, and to the Giver of our health, and to the Giver of our strength, and to the Giver of our wisdom, and to the Giver of our love, and to the Giver of our life, and to the Giver of our hope, and to the Giver of our faith, and to the Giver of our charity, and to the Giver of our mercy, and to the Giver of our grace, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to the Giver of our blamelessness, and to the Giver of our spotlessness, and to the Giver of our faultlessness, and to the Giver of our sinlessness, and to the Giver of our lawlessness, and to the Giver of our iniquity, and to the Giver of our wickedness, and to the Giver of our evil, and to the Giver of our darkness, and to the Giver of our death, and to the Giver of our hell, and to the Giver of our punishment, and to the Giver of our retribution, and to the Giver of our reward, and to the Giver of our glory, and to the Giver of our honor, and to the Giver of our power, and to the Giver of our majesty, and to the Giver of our dominion, and to the Giver of our sovereignty, and to the Giver of our empire, and to the Giver of our kingdom, and to the Giver of our lordship, and to the Giver of our rule, and to the Giver of our government, and to the Giver of our constitution, and to the Giver of our laws, and to the Giver of our justice, and to the Giver of our equity, and to the Giver of our righteousness, and to the Giver of our holiness, and to the Giver of our purity, and to the Giver of our innocence, and to

YOUR CHANCE.

Now, at the height of the season, we offer at

\$10

THE VAST BARGAIN

Of about 200 Ladies' Top Coats in plain cloth Scotch weaves and diagonal cloth; some fur trimmed, others plain—all perfect finish and tailor made; new and stylish. The regular prices are \$14, \$15 and \$16.

No reserves; all to go.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

Fine Pottery, Choice Plates, Cups and Saucers.

The choicest line of Plates, Cups and Saucers ever shown in the city can be found in our stock. Vases and Ornaments with the newest and richest decorations. Marble Plates and Marquetry Tables. Come and see, the most complete stock in the city.

Julius C. Walk,

Successor to

Bingham & Walk,

Jeweler, 12 East Washington Street.
General agent for the Fiske, Phillips & Co.,
Vanderbilt and Constantin and S. Scott cele-
brated Swiss Watches.

EVERYTHING.

For Furniture the Egyptians employed ebony, acacia, cedar, sycamore, and other woods not identified. Ivory from the elephant and hippopotamus and glass pastes were used for inlaying, and specimens of marquetry are not uncommon. Gilded furniture is represented in the paintings in the tombs. Come see some examples in our stock—we have everything; the rare and curious as well as the sturdy, everyday popular furniture at popular prices.

EASTMAN,
SCHLEICHER
& LEE,

FURNITURE, & LEE,

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL PAPER,

THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE

BOSTON
DRY GOODS CO.

IMPORTERS

OF
LACE CURTAINS.OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS
THE LOWEST.

The Boston Dry Goods Co.
is the place to buy
Dry Goods—they undersell
their neighbors.

GREAT BOOK SALE

BANNON & CO.'S.

2,500 BOOKS.

The UNIVERSAL LIBRARY, embracing all
the favorite authors, bound in paper, only 7 cents
each.

2,500 BOOKS.

The ARLINGTON EDITION, bound in cloth,
and comprising all the popular authors, in poetry
and prose, only 15c each.

One half of Carriage Sponges, a great bargain,
50c each.

Two cases of the Bath Sponges, 10c each.
See our 10c Chambray.

THE GREAT 25c STORE,

36 and 38 North Illinois Street.

MEN'S GLOVES

Street Gloves \$1 to \$2.
Dress Gloves, \$1.50 to \$2.25.
Driving Gloves, 50c to \$1.50.
The largest line we have
ever shown.

TUCKER'S

GLOVE STORE,

10 E. Washington St.

BUY YOUR HATS

RYAN THE HATTER

Best Goods! - Bottom Prices!

31 and 33 South Illinois St.

Hilly's Beautiful Poem,

"AN OLD SWEETHEART OF MINE."

ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS.

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO.

A SERMON ON FOOT-BALL.

The Bible Is Difficult, But "Gridiron
Field" and "V. Rush" Are Easy.

The Rev. D. R. Van Duskirk, of the Third Christian church, yesterday discussed foot-ball from his pulpit. He had before him an account of Saturday's game in this city. He read it and discussed it section by section. He had led up to the subject by a discussion of the alleged mystery and obscurity of the Scriptures. Some people, he said, complained of the difficulty they had in comprehending the Bible. It was hard to understand, and its symbolic phrases were confusing and incomprehensible.

"The same folk," the preacher said, "will have no difficulty in mastering the meaning of foot-ball or other athletic phrases, which are full of unknown quantities. They seem to get exact ideas from such phrases as 'the two eleven lined up on the gridiron field as follows.' They do not complain of any difficulty in learning the significance of the of the term, 'V. rush line!'"

The preacher was of the opinion that equal zeal in study of the Scriptures or any literature would remove all difficulties. Incidentally he referred to the statement that there was some "padding" in Saturday's game, and recalled that both of the teams came from Christian colleges.

PITYING THE WORN-OUT MULES.

Patrons Complaining of the Clifford and Columbia-Avenue Stock.

These are hard times on the Clifford and Columbia-avenue mule lines—hard times for the patrons and for the mules. The live stock on these lines is complained of daily. Some of the mules are worn out and are badly beaten by the drivers. The latter say they can not make their runs unless they beat the mules. Many of the latter seem to be worn out, overworked and underfed. At least they are in such poor condition as to excite the pitying remarks of all who see them. The company has been selling off some old stock, and patrons of the mule lines hope this means that fresh live stock is to be put into service until spring, when electric lines are hoped for.

TWO DOCTORS.

The Stupendous Figures Exhibited in the

While Indianapolis boasts of many elegant buildings, her Soldiers' Monument and her commercial progress and prominence, she can also lay claim to having her quota of physicians; that class of gentlemen who do not always quite harmonize, from the fact that some are found among them who are bold enough to step outside the pale of the severe medical code, and place themselves before the world as independent advocates of free thought and freer practice, without having to wear a badge upon which is inscribed "I am one of the ethical gentlemen. What I can't cure is doomed." This ironclad bond possibly has been the means of keeping in the background many a brilliant mind which would have expanded, grown and matured, and been crowned with a practice both honorable and remunerative. The signs of the times indicate that this chain, which has for years held within a limited scope the medical profession, is growing rusty, and one by one its links are dropping out, and many able, cultured and scientific physicians are donning the cloak of independence, and forever renouncing that timeworn shield behind which they have been compelled to hide their brains and manhood. One among the able doctors who is of the independent, progressive and successful class, is A. S. Brubaker, located in parlors 1, 2 and 3 Fair Block, opposite the Union station. For over two years Dr. Brubaker has been in Indianapolis, and his successful practice is but corroborative evidence of his skill and peculiar adaptability to his profession. Dr. Brubaker is a graduate of the Bellevue Medical Hospital, of New York, the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the American Medical Association. These credentials confer upon him all honors to which the educated physician is entitled, and are a passport into the realm of the highest medical conferences.

When it is known that Dr. Brubaker publishes the fact that his cures number over twenty-five thousand and that he has over eighteen thousand unsolicited testimonials, no afflicted person can doubt the Doctor's skill, or if one should doubt, then the next honorable step is to call and investigate for oneself. Dr. Brubaker is gifted with the wonderful occult faculty of reading and diagnosing diseases without asking a question—another proof that he is a born physician, and one who doubtless must inspire his patients with the fullest confidence in his ability to cure.

Dr. Ayres, the gentlemanly partner of Dr. Brubaker, has been before the public for many years, and in his varied practice has been eminently successful. He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Vermont, took post-graduate courses at Bellevue, New York city, the University of Pennsylvania and Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He also spent some time in Berlin and Vienna, where he finished his medical course and where he had critical practice in perfecting his specialties. On returning to this country he was city physician of his native town in Massachusetts, and enjoyed a wide field of successful practice throughout his State. Like Dr. Brubaker, he is peculiarly fitted for his profession, and his universal success in his specialties, which are diseases of the skin, facial blemishes, removal of moles, birthmarks and superfluous hair (which he removes by electrolysis), and stomach and bowel troubles, verify his claims. He is master of medical electricity, and this subtle fluid, under his skillful manipulation, performs wonders in reaching and curing diseases. He is thoroughly and scientifically informed upon every phase of this branch of medical practice, and the pleasing manner in which he applies it in treatment is both a surprise and a revelation to his patients.

THE WORLD DO MOVE.

In Which It Resembles a City Institution. Those who desire from any cause to pass the civil service examination are informed that a special department at very low rates, under competent instructors, has been opened for that purpose in the Spencerian Business College, over Big Four Ticket Office, southeast corner Washington and Meridian sts., city. Remember, after you take this course, you can pass any examination in the civil service.

If this is not progress, what is it?

Rheumatism.
My right hand was so badly swollen with inflammatory rheumatism that I carried it in a sling. The pain was agonizing. I was relieved in twelve hours and cured in three days by Perry's Magic Rheumatism Cure. JOHN F. CUTLER.
Made and sold only at Perry's drug store, 148 E. Washington st.

Perry's Liquid Lightning cures toothache in a moment, for 10 cents.

Don't know That You Never
See a girl smile without thinking she has a place, of White's Yucatan gum tucked away behind!

Delicious Wines.
Nothing so nice for buoying up the spirits, producing a good appetite and assuring health and happiness as pure wine. Dry Catawba, Delaware, Claret, Sweet Catawba, Port, Sherry, French Claret and Rhine wines, put up ready for delivery by Jacob Bos, 35 S. Delaware st. Telephone 1608.

From one to five dollars saved by getting your holiday presents at Clark's, 66 E. Washington st. Bring your copies.

All Dental Work at Half Prices.
Boston Dentist, News Building.

Don't know That Nothing Will Kill
The effects of a smile money thoroughly or pleasantly than a piece of White's Yucatan Gum.

Royal Ruby Port Wine Creates Health.
And strength; 1 quart bottle. Slogan the druggist.

This same life-size crayon with one dozen cabinet glass that you will pay \$5 for elsewhere. Bring your copies. Clark, 66 E. Washington st.

Teeth Filled Without Pain
By the Hale method, which is guaranteed to be perfectly harmless and efficient in every instance.

NO CHARGE unless perfectly satisfactory. C. C. Everts, M. D., dent. 94 N. Pennsylvania.

WASSON'S.

As advertised in the Sunday papers, our store will be like a great fair this week. Our mid-season

Millinery Opening

Tuesday and Wednesday will offer unusual attractions in Hats and Bonnets.

The great sale of

Dress Goods

Will offer extraordinary bargains.

Winter Underwear.

Our big purchases of these goods, as advertised, have arrived and are on sale to-day.

Furs and Cloaks.

The latest styles for winter in these goods will be displayed this week.

Carpets and Rugs.

As advertised, the sale of these goods will be continued this week.

H.P. WASSON & CO.

All this week. Forty Oil Paintings by T. C. Steele and W. Forsyth. Their summer's work on exhibition. Everybody cordially invited to call.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY,

33 South Meridian Street.

GERMAN LUNG TONIC

Stops any Cough,
Cures Croup, Bronchitis,
Guaranteed.

CHEERFUL PILLS.

RINK'S
CLOAKHOUSE
ELECTED

As the leader in low prices and fine Tailor-Made Cloaks.

ELECTED

As the only house that give the bargains advertised,

Off 1/3 Off

—ON ANY—

GARMENT,

Fur or Cloth.

RINK'S

The Only Cloak House,

30 and 32 North Illinois St.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.

Gents' Nobby styles English Bluchers,

—\$2.50—

GEO. J. MAROTT,

26 and 28 East Washington St.

WILEY'S,

98 North Illinois.

This week everything in our house at a special bargain.

Another lot 10-4 Sheet only 12c yard, worth 20c.

50 pairs extra good Blankets at 75c pair.

3,000 yards Canton Flannel at 5c yard.

Genuine Indigo Blue Prints, best goods, only 6c yard.

Turkey Red Damask at 18c yard, worth 25c.

Big bargains in German Damasks, Towels and Napkins.

42-inch fancy Dress Cloth at 25c yard, worth 50c.

Black Henriettas and Cashmeres marked down for this sale.

Broad Cloths and Ladies' Cloths from 49c yard up.

Best Cambrics, with dress pattern, only 4c yard.

Best Thread, 3 spools for 10c.

3,000 papers full count Pins only 1c paper.

Good Kid Gloves only 50c pair.

Don't miss our cheap sale of Underwear.

Cloaks almost given away at our closing-out sale.

W. T. WILEY & CO.,

98 North Illinois Street.

Store open Monday night.

PROFESSIONAL

DR. POTTER

Has moved his residence and uptown office to 204 New Jersey corner St. Mary. Telephone in residence, 1706.

DR. L. M. ROWE,

184 North Meridian St. Office Hours 2 to 4.
Telephone 461.

Dr. G. W. Lutz,

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Office removed to 60 1/2 North Illinois St.

DR. DAWSON E. BARNES,

Cancer, tumors, piles and fistula cured without the knife. Nervous, chronic and sexual diseases. Consultations free. Office and Sanitarium No. 213 North Illinois Street.

Dr. C. L. Barnes.

Surgery—Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Cross Eyes straightened in one minute without pain. Office 213 North Illinois Street.

J. B. MORRISON,

DENTIST,

No. 9 WHEN BUILDING, opposite Postoffice.
Telephone: Office, 464. Residence 667.

MODEL

Our Wonderful Sale of Men's Fine Tailor-Made Suits at

\$15

Will serve to strengthen our strong hold on the confidence of the masses. We defy anybody to bring forward better pleased thousands of customers than we fitted with these \$15 Suits last week. They are trumpeting the praises of our goods throughout the city and State. We open your eyes with bargains the like of which you never saw before. Come and see for yourself. Thousands of Single-Breasted Suits, Double-Breasted Suits, Cutaway and Frock Suits, made up to be sold at \$25, \$22, \$20 and \$18, go in this sale at \$15. New shades, new weaves, new patterns, new styles in cut, new points in artistic skill. Suits that are perfect in fit, perfect in workmanship, suits that any man, mechanic or millionaire, may be proud to wear, go in this sale at \$15. Compare them in point of price, compare them in all the points of desirability with any or all would-be competition. They will stand the test, and prove that the Model is the people's most profitable trading place.

Trade moves on at a very brisk pace in our

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

And no wonder, for we certainly show the largest and best stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing in Indiana. This week we offer a big drive in

FLANNEL WAISTS.

50 dozen "Rochester" Flannel Waists, regular \$2 grade, we will offer this week for

\$1.45.

All colors and all sizes from 4 to 14.

We're giving wonderful values in Underwear, Gloves, Shirts and Hosiery. You can be fitted out from head to foot at the

MODEL

SELIG'S BAZAAR,

109 and 111 South Illinois Street.

BUY YOUR

CLOAKS, FURS

—AND—

BLANKETS

AT SELIG'S

HALF-PRICE SALE.

SELIG'S BAZAAR,

Four doors north of Union Station.

A WORD ON OUR COATS

Do you want to be dressed neat and stylish and wear a \$40 or \$50 Overcoat at one-half the price?

Every garment bears the name of the tailor it was made by.

Suits and Overcoats, which were made to order for \$30, \$40 and \$50, we will sell at \$15, \$20 and \$25.

All alterations to improve a fit free of charge.

All goods kept in repair for one year.

Original Misfit Parlor,

35 North Illinois Street,

Y. M. C. A. Building.

Be sure you are in right place.

Diamonds as an investment.

No article of luxury on earth which you can wear for years and then get your money back.

To do this they must be bought at a bargain. We give a guarantee to this effect.

16 East Washington Street.

CO. STOCK.

LATEST STYLES

WEDDING CARDS.

Visiting and Menu Cards. Programs and order of dances. Great variety. Moderate prices. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

FRANK H. SMITH,

23 North Pennsylvania Street.

All kinds of Mercantile Printing.

SIDEBOARDS

40 styles. Your wife wants one for a

Christmas Present.

BORN & CO.,

97 and 99 East Washington St.

LOADED SHELLS AND AMMUNITION.

The best goods and lowest prices,

LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 East Washington St.

Indianapolis Business University

WHEN BLOCK, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

OLD BRYANT & STRATTON. ESTABLISHED 1860. ENTER NOW.

ONLY COMPLETE BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COLLEGE IN STATE

No Charge for Assisting Students to Positions.

No Stairs to Climb. Elevator for Day and Night School.

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS PRACTICE, BANKING, SHORTHAND AND

TYPEWRITING, PERMANENT COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, BUSINESS COR-

RESPONDENCE, COMMERCIAL LAW, PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, SPELLING,

BUSINESS PAPERS, OFFICE TRAINING THOROUGHLY TAUGHT. 10 IN-

STRUCTORS.

Railroad, Industrial, Professional and Business Men who Employ Skilled Help apply to us for

Graduates. Call at the University Office, or write for full information.

SEND FOR ELEGANT CATALOGUE. HEBB & OSBORN Proprietors.

MADE OVER.

He said he was a self-made man
And often made his boast of it,
For as he'd had a lowly start,
He thought he'd made the most of it.

But when he married, 'tis believed
His wife remade him in a trice,
No "self-made" as to bread," said she,
We'll only have that made by BRUCE.

"Shut the Door!"

"Wipe Off Your Feet!"

These exclamations will now take the place of campaign cries.

Come and see our Wet Weather Goods—Rubber and Hemp Mats, Linoleum, Oil Cloth, etc.

ALBERT GALL,

DEALER IN CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, DRAPERIES.

Agency for S. C. Johnson's Parquet Flooring and Borders. Estimates furnished.